

THE NEWS-HERALD.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

HILLSBORO, HIGHLAND COUNTY, OHIO, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1888.

VOL. 51—NO. 18.

STILL ANOTHER

Hoosier City Claims to be the Center of the Gas Belt.

An Interesting and Instructive Letter From Our Old Friend and Recent Citizen, Mr. Hardie Roads.

Muncie, Ind., Dec. 27th, 1887.
Editors News-Herald:—We are reminded by a small slip enclosed in our last News-Herald that the old year of 1887 is about at an end, and I now enclose a check for three dollars to remind you that Charles O. Glascock and myself desire to continue to read your paper another year. Perhaps it would not be out of place in this connection for me to say a word or two about the gas belt.

I see in an issue of your paper two or three weeks ago a very flattering notice of our neighboring little city, Hartford City, by our old friend, Arthur Lyle, and perhaps a week later, in another issue of your paper, our old friend, Lee Ross, formerly of Hillsboro, is very enthusiastic and possibly a little extravagant in his description (of the boom, which is now on) of the little city of Marion, Ind. Well, Hartford City is our near neighbor and Marion only a little farther away, and as we never would be guilty of saying mean things about our neighbors we will agree with Bro. Lyle and Bro. Stevens that Hartford and Marion are very nice little cities. We desire to inform them and all the people of mankind that the center of the gas belt is about one mile west of the new courthouse in Muncie.

We would like to give Bro. Stevens a little push on Muncie, but our extreme modesty forbids and we must content ourselves by stating a few cold facts. Muncie is the capital of Delaware county, a very rich and productive county. About one year ago when gas was first struck here, Muncie contained a population of seven or eight thousand. In the past year the population has increased perhaps three or four thousand, so we are blooming to be something of a city. It is thought from present prospects that city will increase in population and also in all the manufacturing and mercantile interests much more rapidly in the year to come than she has in the past year. I shall not attempt to give the number of manufacturing and mercantile industries that have been started here within the last year, but I will say there has been an immense number of them. If it were not for my extreme modesty I would name a few of them. I guess in justice to our city I ought to name a few of them. The first improvement that should claim our attention is our new court house, which has just been completed at a cost of nearly three hundred thousand dollars. Well, to tell you she is a daisy don't express it at all, she is immense. And then near the court house a handsome business block, containing seven handsome store rooms, is just being completed at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars. It has a stone frontage of two hundred and fifty feet, four stories high and the plate glass show windows beggar description. Another handsome little bank building near by cost perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars. She is a gem.

The Standard Oil Company have established a tank line station here. Only a few of the large cities are favored with these stations. I might go on and name the glass, factories, the paper mills, the rubber works, the wood carving works, the reaper works, the bridge works and any number of smaller factories that are being established here, and I will say, notwithstanding my extreme modesty, that there has been a very respectable wholesale grocery established here, and I would not have you infer that this is the only wholesale grocery here. There was a good one here before this last named one was established, and the proprietor of the old wholesale grocery has just completed and moved into a very handsome new building.

Several new blocks similar to the ones I have described will be built the coming season, and notwithstanding my few dry facts are growing too long I must not close without saying that the good people of the Methodist Episcopal Church are just now about ready to receive bids for the erection of a handsome new church, with a seating capacity of about two thousand and to cost perhaps forty or fifty thousand dollars. Our city contains twelve good substantial churches.

We have the Worthington system of water works, which cost, I am told, something over one hundred thousand dollars.

Perhaps a word about the political complexion of our county would not be out of place. I am told that at ordinary elections she gives a Republican majority of from fifteen hundred to two thousand, but some of our enthusiastic Republicans claim that if Ben Forsaker were nominated for President in 1892 the entire county would vote for him. This may be putting the case a little strong.

But now for fear that Bro. Stevens will become dissatisfied with his home in the little city of Marion, we must tell him a remark made to us a few days ago by a citizen of a nice little village near by named Marion. He says he thinks the day is not very distant when Muncie

will extend her borders to Marion and Hartford City, and those nice little cities would furnish suburban homes for the business men of Muncie (Hartford being eighteen miles and Marion thirty miles from Muncie). And now Bro. Stevens, when you want our city limit extended around you we will cheerfully take you in.

Well, we are now having a genuine blizzard and we are enjoying the natural gas hugely. But my letter has grown entirely too long, yet I am very much in the condition of a young man who I knew several years ago. He had been for a long time making frequent calls on a young lady in the neighborhood. One day she asked him if he was going to marry the young lady. He said he did not want to but he did not know how to quit. But I must quit. This is my first effort to write anything for a newspaper, and if this finds its way to the waste basket I fear I shall not soon attempt it again. Wishing all the dear old friends in Hillsboro, and in Highland and adjoining counties a happy New Year, I remain,

Yours Truly,
HARDIE ROADS.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO,
LUCAS COUNTY, ss.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that can not be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '88.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by W. R. Smith & Co. at 75 cents.

Albert McAdams and wife, of Hillsboro, are visiting his father, I. N. McAdams, of Williamsburg, where, we are glad to say, he expects to move next spring. He is meeting with great success as traveling salesman for H. W. Davis & Co., the famous carriage manufacturers of Cincinnati. —Clermont Courier.

Living Witnesses!

Ask anyone who has used Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets as to their merits. They will tell you that pimples, blotches and eruptions disappear; that constipation—that breeder of disorders—is relieved; that the appetite is restored; that the whole system is renovated and regulated beyond any conception by the little wonder-workers. Being purely vegetable, they are perfectly harmless; being composed of concentrated, active ingredients, they are powerful! Purge and purify the system and disease will be unknown. Of all druggists.

A Hillsboro Inventor.

Dr. Sigel Roush, of Hillsboro, O., has invented an improved hypodermic syringe that seems to have some advantages over the old one. The improvement consists of a short, curved tube, coming out at the lower end of an ordinary syringe barrel, which is provided with a valve, so as to allow fluid to pass in at this tube, but prevents its exit through it. The needle orifice is also provided with a small valve, permitting the fluid to escape by this way, but it closes when the plunger is drawn up and the other valve opens. By this arrangement fluid is drawn into the barrel by the short, curved tube when the plunger is lifted up, and the same fluid is ejected through the needle, thus making a rapid and convenient way of filling and emptying the syringe. The value of this improvement consists: First, in the convenience of using it, and secondly, its rapid adjustment and use in cases requiring immediate and repeated hypodermic injections. In cases where several injections may be made, without removing the needle from the flesh, a small rubber tube is provided to fit over the short, curved tube, which may be put in a vessel containing the fluid injected; and in this way rapid and continuous injection may be made without removing the needle. The slow and tedious process of unscrewing the needle and then filling the barrel, after which the needle is re-adjusted, is all obviated in the new improvement. —Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic.

Highland County Folks.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Leeds entertained a large number of their friends at their home on Harrison street Saturday evening, December 17, the event being the twentieth anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Leeds' marriage. The evening was very pleasantly spent, being interspersed with recitations and readings by Dr. and Mrs. Roby and vocal music by Mrs. Webster and others. The presents were many and costly, and among others was a large decorated china dinner set from a large circle of friends. After a bounteous repast was served the guests reluctantly took their departure, regretting that Mr. and Mrs. Leeds were so soon to leave the city for Danvers, where they will make their future home. —Toledo (Kansas) Capital.

J. W. GAMBLE,

An Old Well-Known Highland County Boy,

Writes an Interesting Letter to the Many Readers of the News-Herald,

In Which He Describes a Recent Edition of the "Mosaic" at Oberlin, and Gives Some Points as to the Morals and Sobriety of the Place.

OBERLIN, O., Dec. 17, 1887.

The title page of the beautifully printed program read thus:
Holiday Concert of Oberlin Musical Union.
Twenty-eighth Session.
1887-88.
The Mosaic.
Second Cong. Church.
Dec. 18, 1887.

Shall we go? Of course we'll go, we've been cooped on Catawba Island so long, where all the holiday concerts we had the privilege of attending, we ourselves, made that we want to hear somebody else, and besides, the education of the children, that's what we are here for. That settles it. We decided to go. "What! no tickets." "Seats all sold, sir, within three hours after opening. Eighty-five seats sold at a premium. Sorry for you, sir, but there's no help for it. Ah, good morning, Mr. Spear (this is the gentleman who gave \$20,000 to build the beautiful stone library building near the center of the campus) you want some tickets." "Yes, sir, sir." "Sorry to say it, but they are all sold." "What! all gone and I've three friends coming from Massachusetts almost on purpose to attend this concert." However, the next day Mr. Spear got some seats and we secured two seats, one down stairs and the other in the gallery, by buying out the first purchasers, who found seats elsewhere by crowding in with their friends, and then through the courtesy of a young gentleman made an exchange of seats and thus secured two together.

I understand that this is the case every year, and what is now most wanted is a donation from some friend of colleges to enable the authorities to enlarge the chapel—already seats 1,200 persons and yet is too small to accommodate the audience at evening prayers during the week. The Cong. Church seats 1,500.

Promptly (every thing here is done with exceeding promptness and system) at 8:30 p. m. the doors were opened and at 7 o'clock sharp the doors were closed and the concert commenced with an overture by the orchestra. This orchestra consisted of one double bass, one viola, four violoncellos, eight second violins, six first violins, with the large church organ in the background.

Among the violinists were five young ladies, pupils of the conservatory. The orchestral music was certainly very fine. Two professors in this department are employed in the school. The soloists were Miss Myrtle G. Hamilton, soprano; Miss Orrie Harrington, alto; Mr. H. C. Brooks, tenor; Mr. G. L. Grand Smith, bass; Prof. F. B. Rice, conductor; Prof. Geo. W. Andrews, organist. The chorus consisted of 51 soprano, 24 alto, 19 tenor and 38 bass voices.

After the first three numbers were given, there was a few minutes pause, during which the belated ones were allowed to enter and take their seats, when the doors were again closed and none allowed to enter. This is the unvarying rule at all assemblies, and proves an excellent one, as it insures promptness and prevents interruption by persons entering during the exercises.

No doubt this oratorio has been given by other societies and professional musicians much better than we heard it from this society last evening, but it was grand enough to satisfy almost any one and especially when we consider that the great majority of the performers are pupils of the conservatory and are constantly changing. This conservatory bears the reputation of being second to none in the West, and scores of its pupils who have gone from here direct to Leipzig and other musical schools of Germany have been complimented on the correctness and efficiency of their musical education. Commenced at 7, ended at 10, and we were sorry when the last Amen was spoken. There were visitors from far and near. The concert was a grand success.

Sunday next parts of this oratorio will be sung at the churches. Prof. F. B. Rice leads the choir of about 100 at the Second Cong. Church, one of his teachers the choir at the First Cong. Church, while the Methodist, Baptist and Episcopal Churches are supplied well with singers from the city and conservatory.

Warner Hall was built by the gentleman for whom it is named and given to the college. Recently a large addition has been made to this building by a resident of New York City and a former pupil. The building now covers an area of more than 16,000 square feet and is five stories high—a fine stone building with slate roof—has an elevator and is warmed by steam. There are nearly 1,500 students here at the present time. Baldwin Cottage and Talbot Hall are two large stone buildings belonging to the college and used for boarding houses. These buildings, as also Foster Hall, probably the finest of these structures,

Our Prices Talk:

For this very reason we wish all consumers of goods in our line to bear in mind that we sell the best goods for the least money. We have made special effort in the selection of our

BOOTS and SHOES

Which for neatness of fit and durable wear cannot be excelled. We are offering an elegant line of Ladies' Fine Shoes, of best make, at prices that will suit you. Our Men's and Boys' Boots are certainly the cheapest goods ever offered. We will sell you a pair of

Men's Custom-Made Kip Boots for \$2.50

Per pair, and all men's and boys' footwear at proportionately low prices. We are selling our Rubber Boots and Shoes, made with extension heels, at the price of regular goods. We want the people of Hillsboro and vicinity to remember that our fall stock of

DRY GOODS

Is now complete in every line, and we will sell you goods at prices to suit the customer. We most earnestly solicit cash buyers to inspect and price our goods, as we will save you money. Price our

Jeans, Flannels, Cassimeres, Blankets, Cantons, Cheviots, Ginghams, Table Linens, Crashes, &c.

New line of Fall and Winter Colors in Ladies' Cloth, at the lowest prices.

CALL AT THE CHEAP CASH CORNER AND SAVE MONEY.

ASA HAYNES & CO.

have all been built within the last five years and are the donations of different individuals.

But my letter is growing too lengthy. I will merely remark in closing that I have nowhere met a community so universally kind, courteous and pleasant as this. No liquor is sold in the town and but one place where tobacco and cigars are kept. After being here for four weeks I have met but two men with pipe or cigar. The reputation of the place for morality and sobriety is without a parallel in this section of country, and the strictness of the rules for the government of students is such and the faithfulness with which they are enforced so evident that I can confidently quote here the opinion of a very prominent gentleman of Sandusky, of whom I made inquiries before moving here. Said he, "I consider—taking all things into consideration—moral as well as mental training, discipline, &c.—that Oberlin stands at the head of colleges in the United States."

OBITUARY.

MRS. LYDIA BARROW SELPH

Was born March 24th, 1830, and died at her home near Samantha, O., Dec. 21st, 1887, aged 57 years, 8 months and 27 days. She was married to Eli B. Selph February 22nd, 1854. She was happily converted in early youth at a camp meeting held near Hillsboro, O., when she united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she remained a faithful member until death. She was very suddenly called away, and in her last hours was unconscious. Her life had been given to God and she was ready for the Master's call. She loved the church and its means of grace and at the last class meeting day in her church was in her place and testified that "her prospects for heaven grew brighter and brighter." She was a kind, loving wife and a devoted mother, and leaves a husband and two daughters to mourn her loss. Her funeral took place from the Methodist Church at Samantha Friday morning at 11 o'clock, J. S. Pumphrey officiating.

FOR LEASE.

ROCKY FORK HOTEL.
Paint P. O., Highland county, O. This popular resort near the Highland county Caves, 4 miles west of Bainbridge Station, on the Ohio Southern Railway, is for rent. The location has unsurpassed attractions for guests.

Immediate possession given if required. Apply to
HENRY W. HOFF, P. M.,
Paint P. O., Ohio.

Notice to Taxpayers.
On Wednesday and Thursday, January 11 and 12, 1888, I or my deputy will be at Leesburg, and from Tuesday noon until Friday noon, January 17, 18, 19 and 20, at Greenfield, to collect taxes of Fairfield and Madison townships.

J. M. HESTAND, Treasurer.

Mr. Chas. H. Collins' popular book, "From Highland Hills to an Emperor's Tomb," would make an appropriate holiday present. We offer the book and the News-Herald, to new subscribers, for only two dollars. The regular price of the book is \$2. By accepting this offer you virtually get the News-Herald one year for nothing. If you are already a subscriber why not pay us the \$2 and send the News-Herald as a present to some of your relatives or friends who do not take it? It would make a very acceptable gift, one that would be gratefully appreciated each and every week throughout the year.

I will pay the highest market price for wheat. Wareroom—Glascock building on Short street, opposite jail.

W. M. FAVOR.

The News-Herald, of Hillsboro, offers Chas. H. Collins' popular book "From Highland Hills to an Emperor's Tomb" and that paper for one year for \$2. Mr. Collins has been a resident of Hillsboro for many years, and has achieved fame as an author. —Brown County News.

Unclaimed Letters.
List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post-office at Hillsboro, January 5th, 1888.

Anderson Miss Olley
Cummings J. W.
Johnson Lake
Machas A.
Smith Sarah (6)
Smith Ellen
Todd George

Dear friend, then best left as
In this lonely world to roam
I am now in haste to take home
To that bright eternal home.

God knows best, we should not murmur,
He hath called them home to dwell.

May this trial prove a blessing.
For he doeth all things well.

May we meet our dearest loved one
In the distance not afar,
When we go within the heaven,
Through the gates that stand ajar.

There from sickness, pain and sorrow,
We shall ever be at rest,
And shall praise the one who brought us
To the region of the blest.

CHILDREN.

INA MILLER.
The gloomy cloud of sad bereavement hangs sadly over the large circle of relatives and friends of the late Ina Miller, daughter of C. A. and Catherine Miller, who departed this life on the eve of December 29th.

To those with whom she was associated the reflection suggests itself that death is not unlike the florist who, when he went culling, chose the fairest though fairest of all the flowers. So while we sorrow let us also rejoice that from among us God has chosen one who was more fit for Paradise than for this cruel, harsh world; that our sadness is alike Heaven and Ina's gladness, as was made manifest by the smile that greeted her bereaved family and friends but a few moments preceding her departure.

For the many kind greetings and friendly "Good morning, teacher," salutations received from Ina, the writer shall ever hold her in happy remembrance. And with her many associates we are glad to say that while her friendship was devoid of pretense, it became the more powerful and impressive because of its being her characteristic and chiefest adornment. V. B. M.

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Dear friend, then best left as
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Woman; Her Rank, Worth and Work.

Prior to the Christian era, woman occupied an inferior position, and with local exceptions, her privileges were enjoyed as concessions and not as rights. She had not the privilege of exercising her gifts, but was kept in the utmost seclusion. "The best woman," said Thucydides, "is she of whom least is said, either in the way of good or evil." Silence was considered the greatest ornament of woman. "Thy wife abroad," was the cry, "is death and furor! What does she from home?" The fittest emblems of the accomplished housewife were the owl, a mule and a pair of reins. Owl, the emblem of watchfulness; mule, the emblem of silence; and reins, the emblem of the skill with which she managed her household affairs.

One of the exceptions to this rule was the ancient Hebrews. The appearance of woman in public was not an uncommon occurrence with them. The wife of Jeroboam consulted the prophet; so did the wife of the dead student, as well as the wife of Shunem. The reception of David by Abigail, and the woman of Tekohah by the King, all testify to woman's liberty, to a certain degree.

The prophetic office was entrusted to a woman—Huldah—who was connected with a prophetic college, and was inspired by God to teach the high priest himself. The intellectual ability of woman is seen in the compositions of Hannah and Deborah, the latter being a judge and prophetess in Israel, and the Lord confirmed her declarations by miraculous victories. Isaiah refers to his wife as a prophetess, and Anna, of the New Testament is called a prophetess of the Lord. The utterances of Elizabeth, Mary and others of the New Testament, rank among the choicest parts of inspiration.

The rabbinic opinion of woman can be judged from the following passages: "It is only through woman that blessings descend on the home. She teaches the children, speeds the husband to the house of worship and instruction, welcomes his return home, keeps the home pure, and a blessing resteth on these things."

"Love your wife like yourself; honor her more than yourself." "I never call my wife wife, but home," said R. Jose, "for she it is that maketh my home." "For him who forsakes the wife of his youth heaven's altar weeps." "Who is rich?" "He who is content with his riches," answered a listener. "No," said another, "he who has a hundred vineyards, a hundred fields and a hundred slaves to work in them." "Not so," said a third, "he is rich who has a wife known for her goodness."

"A good wife is a good gift; she is given to those who fear heaven." "Every Jew who has not a wife abides without joy, without blessing, without good." Where do we learn, outside of the Inspired Record and its influence, of the exaltation of woman to anything like her proper sphere? We may search heathen nations in vain. The condition of woman in some countries, at the present time, is appalling. It is said that in India there are not less than 21,000,000 widows who must ever more remain widows. The parents, who are the contract parties in marriage, frequently wed their infant daughters to old men who are about to die. In case the husband dies, his widow, who may be an infant in the cradle, is not allowed to marry again, but must have her head shaved and become the most servile of all servants in her father's house. She must lay aside all articles of adornment; only the necessary articles of dress are allowed her and these must be of the coarsest materials. In fine, she is made as ugly as a cruel system of superstition can make her. She has only one meal a day, and that of the coarsest kind. She must fast twice a month, and on fast days is not at liberty to drink a drop of water. It matters not how pretty, attractive and intelligent she may be, she is cut off from public sympathy, and receives neither love nor sympathy from the members of her own home.

Sad is woman's condition in India and in all non-Christian nations. It is affirmed by some—even some women—that Christianity has done nothing for woman. Would that all who are thus blinded might be constrained to open their closed eyes upon the Orient and behold the condition of their sisters there, and then turn and behold the condition of their sisters in the Occident, and note the contrast!

There is much remaining to be done, however, even in our own boasted land of freedom. Man seems willing that woman should do her full share of work and minister to his pleasure without allowing her to participate as his equal in the higher educational, industrial and political walks of life. He is anxious to employ her as clerk, teacher, etc., but is not willing to pay her the same wages he pays man for the same work done. She is made to occupy a subordinate position, simply because she is a woman. She is occupying a higher position today than ever before, yet other doors must be opened to her in the near future, that are now closed. She possesses a power and influence which she is not suffered to use, only in an indirect and secondary manner.

Not many years ago it was considered a breach of the proprieties, if not of the decency of society, for young ladies to serve as clerks, book-keepers, etc. But to-day she is largely employed in them.

The higher education of woman is the need and demand of the hour. Many educational institutions now receive both sexes on the same terms, and offer both equal privileges of study and advancement. This is a long step in the right direction. May the day soon come when woman can exercise her God-given faculties and powers with as great freedom and liberty as does man.

departments and is succeeding in retaining her social standing. The daughters of Judges, Senators and representative men in all walks of life are seen behind counters and in offices of various classes and grades. President Lincoln—honored to his name—first appointed female clerks in the Treasury Department; they proved themselves so efficient in the examination of accounts that they have become an indispensable element of the government in many of its branches. The English Government, also, is employing women in her various governmental departments.

As instructors in our schools, women are proving themselves man's equal, if not his superior, in many branches and departments. In schools of co-education all pursue the same curriculum of study, and the ladies bear off their full proportion of the honors of graduation. They are now admitted to the learned professions, and female physicians are meeting with marked success. They are also serving as Notaries Public, Superintendents of Schools, Presidents of Colleges, State Librarians, and even Commissioners of State Charities. Some of the leading lecturers of the day are women. What a change from a few years ago! and this change has taken place in the face of strong opposition of public clamor and conservatism, and the predicted degeneration of morality, and the overthrow of society, have not followed. Daughters are as pure, sons are as virtuous, and both occupy as high positions in society as they did a half century ago. Women have not lost any of their social refinements by following the various pursuits which have in recent years been opened to them.

The achievements of women in different enterprises and fields of thought are sufficient to remove all doubt concerning her abilities, if she had the privilege of using her gifts without any restrictions. In statesmanship or stateswomanhood, the reigns of Catharine of Russia, of Elizabeth and Victoria, of England; in poetry, Mrs. Browning, Adelaide Proctor, Jean Ingelow, the Carey sisters; in fiction, Jane Austen, Jane Porter, Miss Mitford, Charlotte Bronte, George Eliot, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Craik, Miss Alcott, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; in history, M. E. Thalhimer, Miss Sheldon and Mrs. Young are illustrations of the power of woman when lifted above the depressions of caste and custom. These are isolated cases it is true, but representative men in the same fields of thought and research are isolated cases and do not include the class, man. The day is fast approaching when women will be looked upon as being man's equal intellectually. The reason why she has not proven herself so in a greater number of instances in the past, is because she has been overridden by caste and prejudice.

We are not ignorant of the argument used that "the sphere of woman is in the home." We do not wish to be understood as saying ought against the home—the dearest place to man this side of heaven—but we do wish to be understood as asserting and affirming that the home is not the only sphere for woman. If she has a home of her own let her be thankful and keep it diligently. There is no higher position for mortal to occupy in this world, than to be mistress of a home.

"Nothing lovelier can be found in woman than to study household good, and good works in her husband to promote." But what of the tens of thousands of unmarried women who have no homes to keep? Shall they, as many do, and as many more say they should do, wait for man to make their appearance who will ask them to become mistresses of their homes? Such a life is not an exalting one, and all who are thus waiting are deserving of the profoundest sympathy. If they wish homes of their own, the quickest way to get them is to arise and do something and thus be something. A young man of enterprise and thrift will not, as a rule, take to himself a wife of the "waiting" class, but rather of the class with energy and courage enough to live an independent life in this independent country. One of woman's present duties is to get a higher conception of her own powers and worth, and to believe that this world has something for her if she is willing to work for it.

On account of the inferior character of female education in Europe, the rights of woman, save in nations of Teutonic origin, have received but little or no attention. But in recent years the movement has received great impetus, both in Europe and America. This change is partly due to the ideas that come forth from the primeval forests of the North, with our Saxon ancestors, and transfused and elevated the Celtic beliefs that were the sub-soil of our Anglian civilization. These grand old Northerners, as yet unconverted by the spirit of Christianity, made women their equals, counselors and companions. Their spirit survives in their children. Mrs. Frank Hill, Harriet Martineau, Florence Nightingale, Mrs. Fawcett and the sister of John Stewart Mill, are among those who have distinguished themselves in the world's history.

The higher education of woman is the need and demand of the hour. Many educational institutions now receive both sexes on the same terms, and offer both equal privileges of study and advancement. This is a long step in the right direction. May the day soon come when woman can exercise her God-given faculties and powers with as great freedom and liberty as does man.

W. C. HENRY.